

RAIL ROADS.

It does seem as though the people of Addison County had not sufficiently looked at, weighed, and duly appreciated the deep stake they have in the projects which are now in agitation to extend the Massachusetts rail roads through Vermont. But we are glad to find other sections of the state and country are fully awake to the vast advantages to be derived from them. During the last session of the legislature, Mr. Gilmore, an agent for the Lowell, Nashua and Concord roads, was at Montpelier, urging the route of the Centre Rail from the mouth of White River through Montpelier to Burlington; and Col. Crocker of Fitchburg showing the superior advantages of the extension of the Fitchburg rail road to the Connecticut, and up that river to Montpelier; or from Bellows Falls via Rutland and through the valley of Otter Creek to Vergennes or Burlington. We understand that the legislature have granted two important charters, one of a rail road from Burlington via Montpelier to a point on points on Connecticut river, most convenient to intersect the Concord and Fitchburg roads. The other for a rail road from Burlington, through Vergennes, Middlebury and Rutland to the Connecticut, where most convenient to meet the Fitchburg rail road. The latter route is said to be ten or fifteen miles the shortest, and we trust combines very superior advantages to Vermont. The recent surveys made by the people of Rutland have removed the fears entertained of its practicability, through the Mount Holly gap to the Connecticut.

Since Rail Roads and Canals have pierced the country even to the far west, it becomes doubly necessary for Vermont to be fully awake to improvements which alone can enable her to come fairly into competition with the rest of the union. Altho within less than two hundred miles of the great commercial emporium of New England, without the aid of cheap outlets of rail roads, she is worse off than states a thousand miles distant with these facilities of communication.

But it might be asked whether these brilliant schemes are within the bounds of possible accomplishment. Rail Road stock at present is altogether the most desirable in the market & the avidity with which that of the Fitchburg road was sought, and the promptitude with which nearly half of the road has been already constructed, shows the favor which it has met with among the capitalists of Boston. But Fitchburg is only a half way house in their views of the extension of this road. Lake Champlain is the final terminus, which the Boston people are determined it shall reach. They see the immense trade which must flow in the eastern capital from western and northern Vermont, and the whole extent of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence country. Nor does the 45th degree of north latitude bound their prospects of accumulating trade from this region. By means of the Richelieu canal connecting her with Ontario, and the Welland canal with Lake Erie, Montreal is destined to become the centre of an immense trade. A very considerable proportion of this trade already seeks an outlet through the St. Johns and Laprairie rail road, and Lake Champlain to New York, and could be very easily diverted to Boston by the contemplated extension of the Fitchburg or Concord rail roads.

With prospects of profitable investments so attractive to Boston capitalists, who have both the ability and the wish to make their city an immense commercial emporium, we believe that sooner or later the projected work will be accomplished. Rail roads can now be constructed at vastly less expense than formerly. The two millions expended upon the 25 miles of the Lowell road would build one through the whole extent in Vermont.

The people of Addison County should begin to feel interested in this subject as it were a project of possible accomplishment, and within the life of the present generation. Whether this great thoroughfare shall penetrate the state through the gaps of the Green mountains at Brookfield and Montpelier, at Mount Holly through Rutland to Whitehall or Brimdon, Middlebury and Vergennes, to the common terminus at Burlington, may much depend upon the interest and efforts which the people in this region put forth on this subject. Next year it is believed the Fitchburg road will be completed. The charters for rail roads through this state which have already been granted are still to be located by circumstances most favorable to profit and business and cheapness of construction. Now then is the time to sum up and exhibit the advantages of a route through our rich and populous portion of the state. Let them be fairly presented, and should a rail road ever pass through the state we believe it will come near our doors. No section of Vermont would be so decidedly benefited by a road as the county of Addison. Every stream which gushes from our Mountain sides would soon have a village brooding upon its banks. The immense water power afforded by Otter Creek at Middlebury and Vergennes would speedily attract capitalists, and convert them into extensive manufacturing villages. Even little Weybridge with her succession of Falls, might wake up to a destiny she never dreamt of, while our agricultural interest would feel its veins swelling with overflowing prosperity, not only from the home market, but the facilities of transportation to Boston, of its rich and varied productions.

PROTECTION OF COLORED SEAMEN.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Messrs. John A. Maybin of New-Orleans and B. F. Hunt of Charleston, agents for that Commonwealth under a resolve of last winter, to represent the rights of colored citizens of Massachusetts who may be restrained in those ports when arriving there as seamen, with power to test the question before the U. S. Supreme Court.—N. Y. Tribune.

and scarlet alternately, so as to conceal every thing but the bell. Over the top where the beams all united was a splendid crown of roses and other bright leaved flowers, immediately under which projected spars to each side of the church, supporting the Union Jack, and flags with religious devices, one of which contained a representation of St. Jean Baptiste, to whom the bell was to be dedicated, and whose name it is to bear.

On either side the framework was flanked by small pines, of which the deep green harmonised and contrasted beautifully with the variegated hues of the surrounding decorations, and the drapery worn by the priests. Small flags also, of white, green and red, were projected from them on tiny staves, on the right and left, on which were emblems done in gold, several of the green bearing the harp and shamrock of Ireland.

After singing the "Miserere," a priest delivered an address, first in English and then in French—but we remarked that the English one was a calm discourse, showing the antiquity and illustrating the benefit of ceremonies, while the latter was a warm appeal to the religious feelings of his hearers.

The Bishop, having changed his mitre, apparently of cloth of gold, for one of pure white, then came forward with the priests and sprinkled the bell outside and inside with holy water; he then retired, and several priests came forward and washed it with napkins dipped in consecrated water.

After singing, the Bishop again advanced and marked the sign of the cross at different places on the outer surface. While the Bishop knelt in prayer at the altar the choir sang and continued the chant, as he again approached the bell, and announced it with oil, outside and inside. All again proceeded to the altar, and after a short prayer by the Bishop a cloud of incense ascended, and a priest with a censer fumigated the bell. The Bishop then wiped off the oil, the choir burst forth again, and incense was thrown in clouds, which filled the church with perfume.

The Bishop, having assumed the mitre he wore at first, and surrounded by the priests, advanced to the godfathers and godmothers, to whom he spoke a few words. He then took the rope which was attached to the tongue, and struck one blow, the godfathers and godmothers followed his example, and after he had returned under the canopy, such others of the congregation as chose, both men and women, rang a single toll upon the consecrated instrument.—Thus concluded the benediction, but the tolls (we understand every one who tolls made an offering in money,) continued long after the Bishop and priests had retired from the altar and the church.

From the Rochester Democrat of Friday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our city was visited this morning by the most destructive conflagration that has happened for many years. The entire range of buildings from the alley west of the Third Church, round the corner to some distance up South St. Paul street, are a heap of ruins. The fire was discovered about half-past two, and raged with unabated fury for two hours. The number of buildings destroyed is between twenty and twenty-five. Owing to the lateness of the hour, we are only able to give the names of the most prominent sufferers. The fire originated in the grocery store of J. Shaw, who, with his little boy jumped from the 2nd story window.

The Hon. Mr. Cashing, our Minister to China, arrived at Alexandria on the 10th of September. He had an audience with the Viceroy, and left on the same day for Suez, whence he was to proceed to Bombay in the monthly steamer, expecting there to meet the American squadron ready to receive him and to convey him to China.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY!—A FATHER SHOT BY HIS SON!—We learn by a letter received on Saturday night from Westbrook, (formerly part of Saybrook,) on Connecticut river, that a fearful tragedy occurred in that town on Friday evening. Mr. John Stannard, Jr., a wealthy and highly respectable farmer in that town, about fifty years of age, who has a wife and two children, was deliberately shot while at the supper table, by his own son.

The family were thus occupied, when Alpheus Stannard, about 24 years of age, went into his chamber somewhat abruptly, and, as subsequently appeared, loaded his gun. John the younger son expressed some apprehensions to the father, and said he was fearful Alpheus was about to do something wrong, perhaps shoot some one. When he came down stairs with the gun in his hand, John left the room. The father rose from the table and approached him with some exclamation of surprise, apparently for the purpose of seizing the weapon.

Alpheus immediately levelled the musket and shot his father directly through the breast, the ball passing through and coming out of his back. He lived until midnight, when he expired in excruciating agony. The son seemed quite unconscious of the tragedy in which he had been engaged, and although he has never been suspected of insanity, yet in this murderous act he has exhibited such evidence of it, that we understand he is to be sent immediately to the Retreat at Hartford.

The unfortunate father was an estimable man, deacon of the Congregational Church in that town, and himself and family have always lived together in the most affectionate and harmonious manner. His funeral took place yesterday. Deep regret as well as painful excitement pervade that part of the country, and in the most of it, all the motives which promoted this murderous deed remain an inscrutable mystery to all except Omnipotence. *New Haven Courier.*

Snow.—On the night of Thursday and Friday we had quite a fall of snow. The ground was covered some two inches in the morning though it was melting rapidly. A friend in the country writes us as follows: "Snow this morning at sunrise—accurately measured on a plain surface—4-5 inches deep. A little is still falling. The effects produced on the trees is at once curious and beautiful. The limbs of some are bent down several feet from their natural position, and many of the more sturdy ones are broken off by the weight of the snow. This is of course to be attributed to the circumstances of the trees being nearly in full leaf." *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Before the next setting of Parliament, it will be necessary to hold two of these simultaneous parochial meetings of universal Ireland. The first, for the due exposition of their grievances, and the drawing up of petitions adopted and signed man by man. These meetings will take place after mass; and the necessary business will be transacted in the little yards or enclosures attached to every chapel. I want to know how they will prevent our meeting to position simultaneously throughout Ireland, although they may prevent our meeting in multitudes. To arrange this was one of my reasons for giving up monster meetings; but I have still something more to work out. I shall also carry into operation the plan of our arbitration courts universally. In this I believe the Proclamation will give us no small help; and soon all over Ireland there will be gentlemen dispensing justice to all who seek it. I have also another plan.—It is to prevent Irish estates from being overladen with mortgages, the interest of which is handed over to persons in England. The object is to buy up the debts due on Irish estates, and the plan is most promising. It would be carried into effect by a company of gentlemen with £100 shares; and from the number of anticipated subscribers that would be amply sufficient; and this company would be embodied for the purpose of taking up the debts due in England and to Englishmen from Irish estates. Thus, the interest of the debt or mortgages would be paid and spent in Ireland instead of in England.

Afterwards, again exhorting the people to obey his advice and break no law, he says: I will take the necessary steps for carrying out my plan for the formation of the Irish House of Commons, which I trust I shall be enabled to lay before Parliament in the very first week of the next session.

The steps that preceded the arrest of O'Connell were as follows: A great meeting had been announced to be held at Clontarf on Sunday, the 8th ult. It was expected to be one of the largest meetings ever held in Ireland. De Gray, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation forbidding it, on the ground of its being seditious, illegal, &c. A Committee of the Repeal Association was immediately called, and, on the advice of O'Connell, the meeting at Clontarf countermanded. The proclamation of O'Connell requesting the Irish to abstain from assembling at Clontarf, and submit peacefully to the authorities, was accompanied with every effort to prevent them coming together. On Sunday all the guards of the city were doubled, and at 10 o'clock the whole garrison was drawn up at Clontarf. At every corner were excited multitudes reading the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation and O'Connell's notice. The streets were thronged with men driven hither and thither by the troops, canons were loaded, and their muzzles pointed towards Dublin and the matches fizzing.

But the people, it is said, did not fear them much, but taunted them with "insulting the people." In the midst of the people in a car rode Mr. Thomas Steele, head pacificator in Ireland, bearing a green branch and reiterating the word "home." The crowd slowly moved off.—This was on the 8th. On the 9th and 11th great repeal meetings were held in Dublin, at which Mr. O'Connell presided.

On the 14th, nearly a week after the proclamation, O'Connell was arrested.—We are informed, says the Limerick Chronicle, that it is the determination of government to prosecute Mr. O'Connell in the Court of Queen's Bench, for seditious language. The indictment is now being prepared by Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, under the advice of the Crown lawyers in London and Dublin. The materials for this proceeding were furnished, it is thought, by the language used by the Mullaghasteeal repeal meeting.—N. Y. Tribune.

GREECE.

The Malta papers have intelligence from Athens of the 22d September. On that day the Princess of Oldenburg, sister of the Queen of Greece, embarked in an Austrian steamer, with Baron Hesse and about sixty Bavarians, recently dismissed from civil and military offices. King Otto and his Queen took leave on board. The war ships in the Piræus saluted the parting steamer, and the people kept up a succession of cheers, with cries of "Long live the constitution." On arriving at Patras, the princess, hearing some ill-feeling excited, would not disembark. Her doctor, however, was not so prudent, but landed in full uniform, with several Bavarian decorations on his breast. He was obliged again to seek refuge on board, having been stoned and hooted.

Letters from Athens of the 30th Sept., have reached us. The elections were to commence on the 1st. At the ceremony observed in the cathedral church, in commemoration of the birthday of King Otto, the French and English Consuls were loudly cheered by the people. The Indus, 74, and the Vesuvius steamer, had arrived at the Piræus.

TEXAS.—There is a rumor afloat based on letters said to have been received at New Orleans from Galveston that Sam Houston has been guilty of the deepest treachery to his country—that he has agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of Mexico, which power is then to cede to England Texas, as payment to her of her debt. For his services in the premises, the President is to receive a handsome sum—some say a cool hundred thousand—and an important post under government.

From the Montreal Herald.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

On Sunday last, the ceremony of consecrating the large bell for the Roman Catholic Cathedral took place, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The ceremony commenced at half-past one. Within the railing of the altar were assembled about a hundred priests, at the head of whom was the Bishop of Montreal, all arrayed in the most gorgeous robes, and attended by a great many little boys, habited in ecclesiastical dresses. The bell was suspended about three feet from the ground, by a windlass and strong frame work raised on the floor of the Church, around the beams and ropes of which was twined cotton cloth of white

of the British Colonies to the other; but he was compelled to surrender before he reached the plains of Saratoga. He was greeted with three cheers when he sat down. His progress is like a triumphal march, and the "old man eloquent" seems to enjoy his Western tour greatly. He left the same afternoon for Hebron and expected to be in Columbus on Saturday.

John Quincy Adams delivers the introductory lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Louisville, the early part of the month.—N. Y. Tribune.

ANTOINETTE GEISLER, who was recently convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, at Huntington, Long Island, has made a full confession of his guilt. He says also that he murdered a man in Europe before he fled to this country.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

ARREST OF O'CONNELL AND EIGHT OTHER REPEALERS.

The Government have at length taken active measures to suppress the Irish agitation by arresting O'Connell and others, and sending over the 34th and 97th Regiments to keep the peace.

The Lord lieutenant on arriving at the capital convened the Privy councillors and agreed upon a proclamation which is issued, commanding the people of Ireland to abstain from holding meetings and all other movements calculated to excite discontent and dissension in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects, and enjoined upon the magistrates & officers of Government to enforce obedience to the established laws &c. &c.

Mr. O'Connell and eight others were arrested Oct. 14, and gave bail for their appearance at the Court of the James Bench for trial, after which the following address was issued: TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. Beloved Fellow Countrymen: I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters, namely, that I have this day given bail to answer to a charge of conspiracy and other misdemeanors, the first day of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquility. Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous—certainly, would be criminal and mischievous.

Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me. Be not tempted by anybody to break the peace, to violate the law, or to be guilty of any tumult of disturbance. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause. If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I intend you to do, patiently, quietly, and legally, I think I can pledge myself to you, that the period is not far distant when our revered sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College Green.

Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of Repeal hitherto has had a direct contrary effect. This attempt will also fail, if it be not assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people. Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant. I have the honor to be, your ever faithful servant.

DAN'L O'CONNELL. Merriem Sq., Oct. 14, 1843.

At a repeal meeting on the 9th Oct. Mr. O'Connell stated his future plans, by saying, the proclamation would not alter his course of conduct in relation to the great subject of repeal, but meetings must be held in every parish of Ireland, to express their grievances and petition Parliament to restore to them their national legislature. But at the same time exhorting the people to break no law, and maintain good order in all their assemblies together. At the same time he declared Government were now doing more for the agitation of repeal than he ever did. At the close of the meeting he brought forward the following resolution which was adopted by tumultuous cheering:

That whilst we repeat to the people of Ireland our conviction that "whoever commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," and while we pledge them and ourselves to a perfect obedience to the law, we at the same time avow before the inhabitants of the British empire, and before the inhabitants of the civilized world, that we never will desist from the legal and constitutional pursuit of the Repeal of the Union, until an Irish Parliament is in College Green again.

During the proceedings of this meeting several sums of money amounting to over one thousand pounds were handed in as "proclamation money." And among the rest a letter from New Jersey, U. S. containing twenty pounds, which was received with loud cheering. He then said some had imagined that the repeal agitation would now diminish, but never were the people of Ireland more determined than at present to persevere; and he implored them to abstain from excitement and intemperance, and success was inevitable.

Important News from China. The treaty concluded last year between the Chinese commissioners and the British plenipotentiary has been fully ratified by the Emperor, granting a tariff of a liberal character which cannot be altered. By the proclamation of the Imperial commissioner, most of the ports are open for trade from all nations.

FARTHER PARTICULARS OF O'CONNELL. At the Repeal Association October 9th, immediately after the dispersion of the Clontarf meeting, O'Connell thus described his future plans:

My course is manifest. That proclamation has done nothing to alter my course of conduct, except in so far as my attendance at the meeting yesterday was concerned. It certainly did prevent my attending that; but there all its influence was at an end. I did intend, before Parliament sat, to have had a simultaneous meeting of every parish throughout Ireland, on the same day, to petition them; and those petitions were to be signed regularly by all the resident Repealers, commencing with the clergymen. I cannot now name a day for this great simultaneous assembling of the Irish nation; for I wish the excitement and indignation raised by this foolish and mad proclamation in the breasts of the people to be assuaged before we venture to do so. I give notice of my plan; and on a certain day, yet to be appointed, every parish in Ireland shall meet to seek the restoration of their native Legislature.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The locomotive of the Worcester train was on Sunday afternoon thrown off the track at Newton. Corner by coming in contact with an ox. The animal was killed and the fireman somewhat injured.—Times.

A bachelor in Pittsburgh picked up a thimble. He stood for some moments meditating on the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips, and exclaimed—"Oh that you were the fair cheek of the owner!" Just as he had finished a big wench looked out of an upper window and said—"Boss, jist please to frow dat are fumble o'mine in the entry—I jist now drapt it." The bachelor is said to have fainted on the spot.

ARREST OF DORR IN RHODE ISLAND.

CHRONICLE OFFICE 4 1-4 o'clock.

Mr. DORR arrived in Providence this afternoon, and proceeded at once to the City Hotel. He entered that house about two o'clock, accompanied by one or two of his friends, and proceeded at once to the register, where he recorded his name. He then went over to the House of Col. Simons the editor of the Herald, (who lives opposite) where we understand he is dining.

We understand Mr. Dorr came to the city with the intention of remaining, and therefore expects to be arrested.

Since writing the above, Mr. Dorr has been arrested. He was arrested by Mr. deputy sheriff Porter, accompanied by Mr. Chaffee, and two or three other police officers.

The officers proceeded to Col. Simons' house, where Mr. Dorr was passing the afternoon with a party of his friends. There were a few people gathered about the door as the officers came up, and before Mr. Dorr came out, the number slightly increased.

Mr. Potter went into Col. Simons' House, proceeded up stairs. He was received by Mr. Dorr with a smile, who learned his errand, (which we presume he must have guessed,) at once told him he was ready to go with him. The party then came down stairs, Mr. Potter leading, and got into a carriage which had been drawn up before the door, the spectators having somewhat increased in numbers since the Sheriff entered, but their being not the slightest excitement.

The carriage drove to the State Prison, where Mr. Dorr remains at least, for the present. He looks uncommonly well, and bore himself, as he got into the carriage, with considerable dignity. The party drove off from the door, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Potter the Sheriff, talking pleasantly together.

A PROCLAMATION, BY THE GOVERNOR.

It is good to give thanks unto the Lord, for in Him nations have their being. He removeth and He setteth up, and Rulers should recognize Jehovah as the protecting God of the People.

Wherefore, in accordance with the revered custom of our Fathers, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING, PRAYER and PRAISE, throughout this State. And I do earnestly recommend that the People abstain from all secular avocations, and repair to their usual places of public worship for Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God; that they gratefully acknowledge, in the Sanctuary, His loving kindness and tender mercies, humbly recognizing His superintending Providence and their own dependence upon Him, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, and implore the forgiveness of their manifold sins, and the salvation of their immortal souls, through the merits of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Let us give unfeigned thanks for the rich mercies of the past year, displayed in all the relations of life, civil, social and religious; that our nation has been honored among the kingdoms of the earth, and the sounds of war have been hushed in all our borders; that our political, literary, and religious institutions have been cherished, the majesty of the law maintained, and the people protected and prospered in their lawful pursuits; and that, though many, with broken hearts, have been called to put on the habiliments of mourning, general health has been vouchsafed to us, and rejoicing has been heard in our dwellings; that seed time and harvest have been given us, and the earth has yielded an abundant increase, making glad the heart of the husbandman. And, as a confession becometh a people whose ways are not according to the commandments of the Lord, let us acknowledge the sins of Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking and Oppression, and ask grace from the Most High, that we may forsake them forever. And finally, with a just sense of our dependence upon Divine favor, let us wait upon the Lord with sincerity and humility, and beseech Him to order all our steps in peace and righteousness, that thus we may hope to enjoy and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious freedom.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said State, at Montpelier, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-ninth.

By the Governor,

JOHN MATTOCKS, HENRY HALE, Secretary.

\$1,500,000.—We are informed by competent authority that the award of damages by the Canal Board to the contractors on the public works of the State, on the account of the suspension of those works by the Loco Foco, will probably amount to one million five hundred thousand dollars!! This is a startling fact, and furnishes another evidence of the reckless extravagance and improvidence of our present State rulers.—Troy Whig.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Cleveland Daily Herald of Nov. 1st, announces the arrival of John Quincy Adams at that place. He took them quite by surprise, so that they had no time to ring the bells and fire their cannon. He addressed the citizens of the place in the Church. He spoke of the growing prosperity of the West and with in the most enthusiastic terms. He said that Borgegne had declared he could march with three regiments from one end

This anecdote has been recalled to our recollection by reading the declaration of the Richmond Enquirer that Mr. Van Buren has recently written a letter "denouncing and utterly disclaiming the present Tariff," and the comments thereupon of the Loco Foco press in the middle and northern States. The prize of southern votes was so tempting that he could not resist making a dive at it, forgetful of the weapons he was wielding, and in the operation he has not only nearly decapitated himself, but rendered his friends the kind offices narrated by the gossipping SIR JONAH. The story telling knight relates that the head and ear were picked up by the miller below, and "the mill-boy of the slashes" will render the like service to Mr. Van Buren and his friends. As a specimen of the comments of the Loco press upon the Richmond Enquirer's publication, we subjoin the following from the Philadelphia Sentinel:

It seems to us, that the letter referred to by the Enquirer, or at least so much of it as relates to the present Tariff, should be published. As the matter is presented, great injustice may be unintentionally done to Mr. Van Buren, and unpleasant feelings excited in the minds of some of those democrats, who, in Congress, voted for this law, in the number of which may be ranked Senators Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and Wright of New York. Certain it is, that the paragraph in the Enquirer, if unexplained, is calculated to injure Mr. Van Buren's prospect in Pennsylvania.—Buf. Pat. and Jour.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—The contract entered into by the Baring, with the republic of New Grenada, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, provides for ceding to the company the line for the projected work, with eighty thousand acres of land in the interior. These princely merchants do not appear in this transaction as the agents of the British Government officially, but as British subjects, protected by the Government; and doubtless many advantages will be secured to Great Britain, both political and commercial, by the completion of the vast work here projected. The completion of the ship canal between the two oceans, as projected, will mark an era in the world's age. The event will stand to give a distinctive character to the century. It is to be a five year's work—to endure forever! The whole aspect of commerce will be changed by it. It will accelerate the revolution now going on in China more rapidly and more thoroughly than all the force of British armaments; and not there only will it work changes, but in all Polynesia and the western coasts of South America, which are now reached by doubling Cape Horn.

THE ROMANCE OF MATRIMONY.—Mr. John M. Batchelder, of Soco, Maine, was recently married to Mrs. E. C. Beardsley, of New York. The N. Y. Bulletin, in giving place to the announcement, says: Something like a year and a half ago Mr. Batchelder, the groom aforesaid, was united in marriage to a lady whose health was so delicate that they immediately set sail for Vera Cruz, in the hope that the voyage would be beneficial to her. They had for fellow passengers Mrs. E. Constantia Beardsley, the bride aforesaid who was accompanying her then husband to Vera Cruz, for the improvement of his health. But fate had ordained a disappointment to both parties, and Mrs. Batchelder and Mr. Beardsley both went "the way of all flesh. The bereaved widow, as soon as propriety would admit, addressed herself to the disconsolate widow, and proposed, as a consolation to their respective afflictions, that they should supply to each other the places of their dear departed mates.

But Mrs. Beardsley, for some cause or other probably—declined the proposal. But Mr. Batchelder was determined not to remain in his bereaved state, and consequently made love to another lady, with whom he was more successful, and who received him and his offer of his heart and hand with all the favor he could desire. According to the rules and regulations "down east," the forthcoming marriage of Mr. Batchelder and his new flame was duly "published in the parish church," and all was going on merrily as the marriage bells.

when, on the Saturday preceding the Tuesday on which the marriage was published to take place, Mr. Batchelder had the happiness to receive from the reluctant widow Beardsley a letter, in which she withdrew her declaration of his offer of marriage, and acknowledged herself ready to make him happy, if he yet rested under the idea that his happiness could be influenced by her. Here was "a go" indeed, and one well calculated to puzzle almost any man. How Mr. Batchelder got out of his dilemma is in part told by the announcement which has been drawn from us this story: the untold part consists in the interesting fact that he had to pay the disappointed bride that was to be a thousand one hundred dollars for a breach of promise to her. As Sam Weller says, "it takes the vidders!"

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

On the Evening of the 7th, inst., three sons of Mr. Peter Culbert, Rope Manufacturer of this town, the oldest only fourteen years of age, were drowned near the residence of Mr. Culbert, about two miles south of this village. The oldest lad skating upon a small mill pond on the Shelburn road, and accidentally skating into an open spot, where the water was 8 or 10 feet deep. The two younger brothers, in attempting to pull him out, were both drawn into the water, where they all perished. The bodies have since been recovered. An afflicted father and mother are thus left to mourn the untimely loss of three promising children, their only sons. Such an afflictive stroke of Providence must call forth the sympathies and condolence of all who hear of this melancholy bereavement.—Bur. Sentinel.

MR. CLAY AND VIRGINIA.—It is cheering, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, to mark the movements of the whigs in Virginia. In every part of the old Dominion, there appears to be a new spirit abroad, exciting to action and organization. Clay Clubs are being formed, and correspondence established from the Ohio to the Chesapeake. This is well.—It is as it should be; and with such a beginning, the whigs will carry Virginia for Clay by thousands.

There is a Thompsonian Medical College established at Forsyth, Georgia, with seven Professors, apparatus and all the necessary appliances for thorough and systematic course of instruction. M. Comings, a native of Bangor, is Professor of Botany and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

redouble our exertions, and firmly resolve never to cease employing them, until the Government is purified, and once more conformed to honest and faithful hands.

I cannot conclude without a tender of my cordial thanks for the sentiments of attachment and confidence towards me which you have done me the honor to convey, and of assurance of my being

Your grateful friend, And obedient servant, H. CLAY.

From the Albany Weekly Journal.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF.

We annex the opinions, recently avowed, of the two prominent Candidates for the Presidency, on the subject of the TARIFF. We place them in parallel columns the better to enable the reader to compare the two together:—

HENRY CLAY. | MARTIN VAN BUREN. "I think that what ever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports; and I believe that, in establishing a tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford REASONABLE PROTECTION TO OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS."

"I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally the duties which it imposed are lower than those in the act of 1842; and without intending to express their opinion upon every item of this Tariff, I would say that I think that the provisions in the main are WISE and PROPER."—Letter to editor of La Grange (Georgia) Herald, 13th Sept. 1843.

THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF.—The Journal of Commerce in its attempt to prove that the tariff operated oppressively upon the People, laid down the following among other "postulates."

When the duty prevents an article from being imported, which but for the duty would be imported, then the duty enhances the price.

In reply to this we instance the article of "nails," on which the duty is nearly or quite prohibitory, and yet the price of the article instead of being "enhanced," has actually fallen since the Tariff went into operation. We might cite too, the article of "pins" on which the duty is entirely prohibitory.—And yet the price of pins, instead of being enhanced by the duty, is less now than it was before the Tariff became a law. Indeed the adoption of the Tariff was the signal for many of the American Manufacturers to lower their prices. The reason is obvious. Under the protective influence of the tariff these Manufacturers have nothing to fear from foreign competition, can, depend upon a steady and rapidly increasing home market. So far then as these wares were concerned, the effect of the Tariff was not to enhance the price as the Journal of Commerce contends, but to transfer the manufacture of the article from Europe to our own country. The consequence is that a much better article of American manufacture is furnished to the consumer at a less price than the inferior foreign article cost before the Tariff was adopted! Could there be a more signal illustration of the beneficial working of the Whig Tariff? And yet Martin Van Buren, in his eager desire to conciliate Southern favor, denounces and disclaims this crowning measure of Whig policy! Will the friends of American Labor and American Enterprise consent to sacrifice these great interests to the political necessities of "Northern men with Southern principles?"—Albany Weekly Journal.

THE TRUTH AT LAST!—The Argus has finally concluded to tell its readers the truth about the result of the Ohio election. The State Printer does not perform his duty quite as gracefully as usual, but having got the substance we are not disposed to cavil about the shadow. Here is the Argus's confession:—

OHIO—IMPORTANT!

"The vexed question is at last settled.—Such as have been holding breath to hear the result will now breathe free again. The whigs have actually a majority of six in the house of assembly, instead of four—and a majority of two on joint ballot!"

Now that this Ohio business is disposed of, we take leave to remind our neighbor that his Pennsylvania returns need a slight correction. Dr. Nes, the member elect from the York District, whom the Argus classed and counted as a Loco Foco, goes for the Tariff, Distribution and Honty Clay. This makes the delegation stand 13 Whigs to 11 Locos. The Argus has not yet advised its readers of this fact.—Albany Weekly Journal.

MR. VAN BUREN ON THE TARIFF.

SIR JONAH BARRINGTON, in his amusing auto-biographical sketches, tells of a couple of Irishmen, who going to the meadow one bright morning, with their sythes carelessly hanging on their shoulders, sight a fine salmon lurking under the bank of a small stream in their way. The prize was too tempting to be foregone, but how to get at it was the question